Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating myeloma, comprising administering a nitrogen mustard anticancer agent in combination with an anti-IL-6 receptor antibody as part of a treatment regimen, wherein the nitrogen mustard anticancer agent is administered in an amount to enhance the therapeutic effect of the anti-IL-6 receptor antibody.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the anti-IL-6 receptor antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the monoclonal antibody is a PM-1 antibody.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the PM-1 antibody is a reshaped human PM-1 antibody.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the nitrogen mustard anticancer agent is mechlorethamine, nitrogen mustard N-oxide, melphalan, uramustin, ifosfamide, chlorambucil, or cyclophosphamide.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the nitrogen mustard anticancer agent is melphalan and the anti-IL-6 receptor antibody and nitrogen mustard anticancer agent provide a synergistic effect.

7. A method for treating myeloma, comprising administering an anti-IL-6 receptor antibody in combination with a nitrogen mustard anticancer agent as

part of a treatment regimen, wherein the anti-IL-6 receptor antibody is administered in an amount to enhance the therapeutic effect of the nitrogen mustard anticancer agent.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the anti-IL-6 receptor antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the monoclonal antibody is a PM-1 antibody.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the PM-1 antibody is a reshaped human PM-1 antibody.

11. The method according to claim 7, wherein the nitrogen mustard anticancer agent is mechlorethamine, nitrogen mustard N-oxide, melphalan, uramustin, ifosfamide, chlorambucil, or cyclophosphamide.

12. The method according to claim 7, wherein the nitrogen mustard anticancer agent is melphalan and the anti-IL-6 receptor antibody and nitrogen mustard anticancer agent provide a synergistic effect.